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EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

RURAL DISTRICT OF EASINGWOLD 1894

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND

SURVEYOR.

for the Year

1963.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Council.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor W. N. Gill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor J. W. Verity.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Wholetime).

E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.
(a) Public Health Inspector.
(b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
(c) National Certificate in Building.

B. R. LOWE, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B.,

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.
(a) Public Health Inspector.
(b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
(c) National Certificate in Building.

Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. H. Gidley. (Clerical Assistant).

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

M. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Nuisances).

E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & F.H.I.S.J.S., M.A.P.H.I.

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Clerical Staff:-

Mrs. H. Gilfoy. (Clerical Assistant).

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1963.

The statistics on the following pages call for little comment being on the whole in line with those for the Country.

Further progress has been made in the environmental field in the district. After many years delay work was commenced on a sewage scheme at Crayke and it is again hoped that the remaining villages which lack this essential service will follow without a break until the whole area is properly sewered and the effluent of good quality to discharge into watercourses.

Not all Authorities have continued to build new houses at a rate as high as is the case here and the benefits to be derived from a high standard of housing must eventually be reflected in the health of the inhabitants. The enlightened administration of the Improvement Grant schemes has contributed to the improvement of the standard of housing in the District.

The main building work in the year was concentrated on the scheme for aged persons at Easingwold which will prove a valuable asset to the District. The Council continued to support the Meals on Wheels service and to extend it outside the township. This is a much appreciated service given to the aged, not only in providing a meal but in providing a regular visit to just those people who need human contacts.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Gray

Medical Officer of Health.

BARINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1965.

The statistics on the following pages call for little comment being on the whole in line with those for the Country.

Further progress has been made in the environmental field in the district. After many years delay work was commenced on a sewage scheme at Crayke and it is again hoped that the remaining villages which lack this essential service will follow without a break until the whole area is properly sewered and the effluent of good quality to discharge into watercourses.

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The main building work in the year was concentrated on the scheme for aged persons at Baringwold which will prove a valuable asset to the District. The Council continued to support the Meals on Wheels service and to extend it outside the township. This is a much appreciated service given to the aged, not only in providing a meal but in providing a regular visit to just those people who need human contacts.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year - 1963.

General Statistics.

Area of the District:		74,362 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of population mid - 1963:		11,530
Number of Dwellinghouses:	Private:	2,723
	Local Authority:	540
	H. M. Forces:	165
	Home Office and Others:	28
	Total:	3,456

Rateable Value to 1st April, 1963:	£207,316. 0. 0.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate:	967.17. 4.

Births:	1961.	1962.	1963.
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	187	174	174

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	83	83	166
Illegitimate	4	3	7
	87	86	173

	1961.	1962.	1963.
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.1	14.9	15.0
Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.10)	17.7	16.4	16.2
England and Wales	17.4	18.0	18.2
Illegitimate Live Births (representing 4.0% of live births in 1963.)	8	6	7

Stillbirths:	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	-	1	1

	1961.	1962.	1963.
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths.)	26.7	17.3	5.7
(Rate for England and Wales:	19.1	18.1	17.3)

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year - 1963.

General Statistics.

Area of the District:		74,362 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of population mid - 1963:		11,330
Number of Dwellinghouses:	Private:	2,723
	Local Authority:	540
	H.M. Forces:	165
	Home Office and Others:	28
	Total:	3,496

Rateable Value to 1st April, 1963:	£207,316. 0. 0.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate:	967.17. 4.

Births:

	1961.	1962.	1963.
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	187	174	174

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Stillbirths:	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total:	-	1	1

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths.)	26.7	17.3	5.7
(Rate for England and Wales:	19.1	18.1	17.3)

	Total.
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 4 males. 2 Females. Two of these died under 4 weeks of age, both under one week. Two of these infant deaths occurred in the seven illegitimate children.	6

Infant Mortality Rates.	1962.	1963.
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	29.2	34.6
Legitimate " " " 1,000 " "	30.3	24.1
Illegitimate " " 1,000 " "	nil	286.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births):	11.7	11.5
Early " " " (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):	11.7	11.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 births:	28.8	17.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Deaths:	nil	nil
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths :	nil	nil

Deaths.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
Male.	63	75	70	46	81
Female.	43	50	63	59	54
Total.	106	125	133	105	135
Crude Rate.	8.9	10.4	11.6	9.1	11.7
Corrected Rate.	9.1	10.7	11.8	9.3	12.0
England and Wales.	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

Correction Factor 1.03

Total.

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 4 males. 2 Females. 6
Two of these died under 4 weeks of age, both under one week. Two of these infant deaths occurred in the seven illegitimate children.

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Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Deaths:	nil	nil
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths :	nil	nil

Deaths.

	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
Male.	63	73	70	46	81
Female.	43	50	65	59	54
Total.	106	123	135	105	135
Crude Rate.	8.3	10.4	11.6	9.1	11.7
Corrected Rate.	9.1	10.7	11.8	9.3	12.0
England and Wales.	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

Correction Factor 1.05

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1961.		1962.		1963.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphylitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	3	1	-	1	4	-
11. Lung, Broncus.	1	1	4	-	3	2
12. Breast.	-	-	-	3	-	3
13. Uterus.	-	-	-	-	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	13	3	5	3	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	2	-	1	2
16. Diabetes.	1	1	-	1	2	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	6	15	3	14	14	8
18. Coronary disease, angina.	12	9	10	15	17	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	-	-	1	2
20. Other heart diseases.	6	11	8	5	3	9
21. Other circulatory diseases.	4	-	2	2	3	3
22. Influenza.	2	1	1	-	1	-
23. Pneumonia.	3	4	2	6	9	5
24. Bronchitis.	3	1	1	1	8	-
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	-	1	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	-	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	1	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, child birth and abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malforms.	4	1	-	-	2	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	5	12	4	6	5	3
33. Motor Vehicle accidents.	3	-	-	1	3	-
34. All other accidents.	1	1	2	1	-	-
35. Suicide.	-	-	1	-	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	70	63	46	59	81	54

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1	3	3	2	1
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	1	2	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	7	7	-	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	1	-	-	2
Erysipelas.	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	6	33	8	-	2
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	366	6	90	200	27
Whooping Cough.	1	4	3	-	-
Food Poisoning.	1	-	-	-	-

Incidence of notifiable disease was very low. The case of enteric fever was of great interest since it brought to light an outbreak which was recurring widely in Yorkshire, and the history elicited in this case was useful in tracing the presumed cause in Chinese liquid egg used in the manufacture of confectionery. Later in the year Regulations were introduced to prevent the use of such products unless pasteurisation had been carried out.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BULMER AREA.

The day to day administration of many of the health services of the County Council is the responsibility of your Medical Officer of Health, who holds appointments jointly with the four Rural District Councils and with the County Council. The central office dealing with these services is at Easingwold. It is the intention of the County Council to enlarge these offices thus enabling other departments and officers of the County Council to work under one roof. This should have the beneficial result of even closer co-operation between the various services than is enjoyed at present.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton is used for examination of water, milk, ice-cream, and for specimens taken during the investigation of infectious diseases. A collecting run is made weekly from the laboratory which is invaluable in enabling water and other material to be collected and examined with the minimum of delay. I would like to express my appreciation of the help which Dr. Payne has given on many occasions during his stay at Northallerton.

Ambulance Service.

The two stations serving the area are at Haxby and Thirsk, both of which co-operate closely with stations in the adjoining areas of York and the West Riding. Radio control is extensively used. During the year both stations became due for renovation. In the case of Haxby, the station had outgrown its accommodation in a converted chapel and completely new premises are to be built. At Thirsk, the ambulances were housed in a modern building, but staff accommodation left much to be desired. This is now remedied, and a first class station now exists there. An active welfare association of all County Council ambulance staff exists and there is an excellent team spirit amongst the personnel.

Child Welfare.

Clinics are held at 26 places in the area. At 13 of these, the Mobile Clinic, with staff of doctor, nurse and driver/clerk attend; several of the remainder are held in premises, varying in standards, by the local general practitioners, and at a few sessions are held by County Council doctors. Only one clinic, at Easingwold is purpose-built, combined with the school, and serves as a school clinic also, but during 1963 two all-purpose County Council clinics were commenced, at Huntington and at Thirsk. There is a trend towards general practitioners having child welfare clinics in their own surgeries but this system is less well established than that in which the doctors are holding special ante and post-natal clinics.

There is virtually no ante-natal work done in County Council clinics in this area. Where a general practitioner is willing to hold special sessions in his surgery it is of course most desirable for the midwife to attend at the same time and one looks forward to an extension of this practice.

District Nurses - Health Visiting.

Where possible, especially in the more densely populated parts of the area health visiting is separated from other duties; in the more rural parts, nurses holding combined duties are employed. With the growth of population, particularly in the Flaxton Rural District, it becomes necessary continuously to review the establishment and nursing areas. A full time relief nurse is now appointed here to maintain the service during holidays and sickness, and avoids throwing an undue load on members of the staff. There is a need for a further health visitor in the Flaxton area where births increase each year. There is a growing demand by general practitioners for a health visitor to be attached to each practice and so to work more closely with him. In the rural parts of the area this arrangement does virtually exist. In the more densely populated parts where nursing duties are separated it would be extremely difficult to arrange such a system.

The number of practices exceeds the number of health visitors, and the doctors practices are, in the interests of freedom of choice of doctor, hopelessly overlapping geographically. It would seem that only if and when general practice is arranged from health centres will this arrangement come about.

Staff in post are as follows:-

Full time health visitors	-	5
Generalised duties	-	10
Home nurses/Midwives	-	7
Relief and part time Staff	-	6

All but two of these nurses have car transport, the two exceptions have auto cycles.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

	1961	1962	1963
Bulmer Area - Total population	58,290	60,270	61,130
No. of live births in area	1,044	1,146	1,209
No. of children vaccinated against smallpox (primary)	661	1,676	330
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (primary)	1,120	970	1,111
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (booster)	589	388	486
No. of children immunised against whooping cough	1,083	1,109	987

During the year only nominal amounts of the Salk polio vaccine were used. The change over to oral vaccine being almost complete. 1187 children completed vaccination with oral vaccine during the year, and in addition most school entrants were given a reinforcing dose. No case of polio was notified during the year, and there were no untoward effects from the use of this vaccine. The figures for diphtheria and whooping cough are very satisfactory, but the number receiving booster injections for diphtheria is less satisfactory even allowing for the fact that the number of 5 year olds is less than the current number of births. Vaccinations against smallpox shows a remarkable drop compared with 1962, part of this low figure is due to the number of children, including young babies vaccinated during the previous year, during the smallpox scare. The need for smallpox vaccination is easily forgotten until one or two cases are imported into the country when the tendency is for panic measures to be resorted to. Ambulance personnel are revaccinated annually, and one hopes the hospital authorities keep in mind the need for protecting staff. In spite of some opinion expressed against the need for routine vaccination of 1 year-olds, on balance there is much to be said in its favour. As reported previously most children are now immunised against tetanus but vaccination against tuberculosis is not done as a routine measure in the North Riding, except for contacts of known cases.

Welfare foods.

National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets continue to be supplied at clinics and by various shopkeepers in the area on a voluntary basis. Sales remain static but there is an increase in similar proprietary products at clinics, sold at special clinic rates.

Domestic Help Service.

This service continues to grow but is used far less in this area than is found to be the case generally.

	1961.	1962.	1963.
Cases Helped:-			
Maternity	16	20	19
Chronic sick, aged etc.	106	118	124
Others	13	9	14
Hours worked:	19,891	24,501	27,613

An average of helps are employed, equivalent to about 13½ full time employees.

Chiropody.

Regulations for the registration of chiropodists were made during 1963, and the result has been that the County Council can now employ directly such chiropodists who formerly could only carry out work through the Voluntary Care Committee. This latter body has therefore been disbanded and all its functions, including chiropody taken over by the Area Health Sub-Committee. Three part-time chiropodists are employed giving a service which is greatly appreciated by our old people. Use will be made of the new clinics when available, to carry on this work in good premises.

Care and After Care.

Nursing aids are supplied on request from the Area Office and the County Council have available special items of equipment such as Oxford Hoists. On the recommendation of the Chest Physician milk is supplied free to the dwindling number of patients with tuberculosis.

Health Education.

All members of nursing and medical staff play a part during their normal work, and it should not be forgotten that the Public Health Inspectors during their routine duties play a not inconsiderable role in this field. Much use is made of posters and leaflet material supplied by the Ministry and the Central Council for Health Education, and some formal lectures are undertaken by members of staff. Visual aids in the form of film and film strip projectors are used.

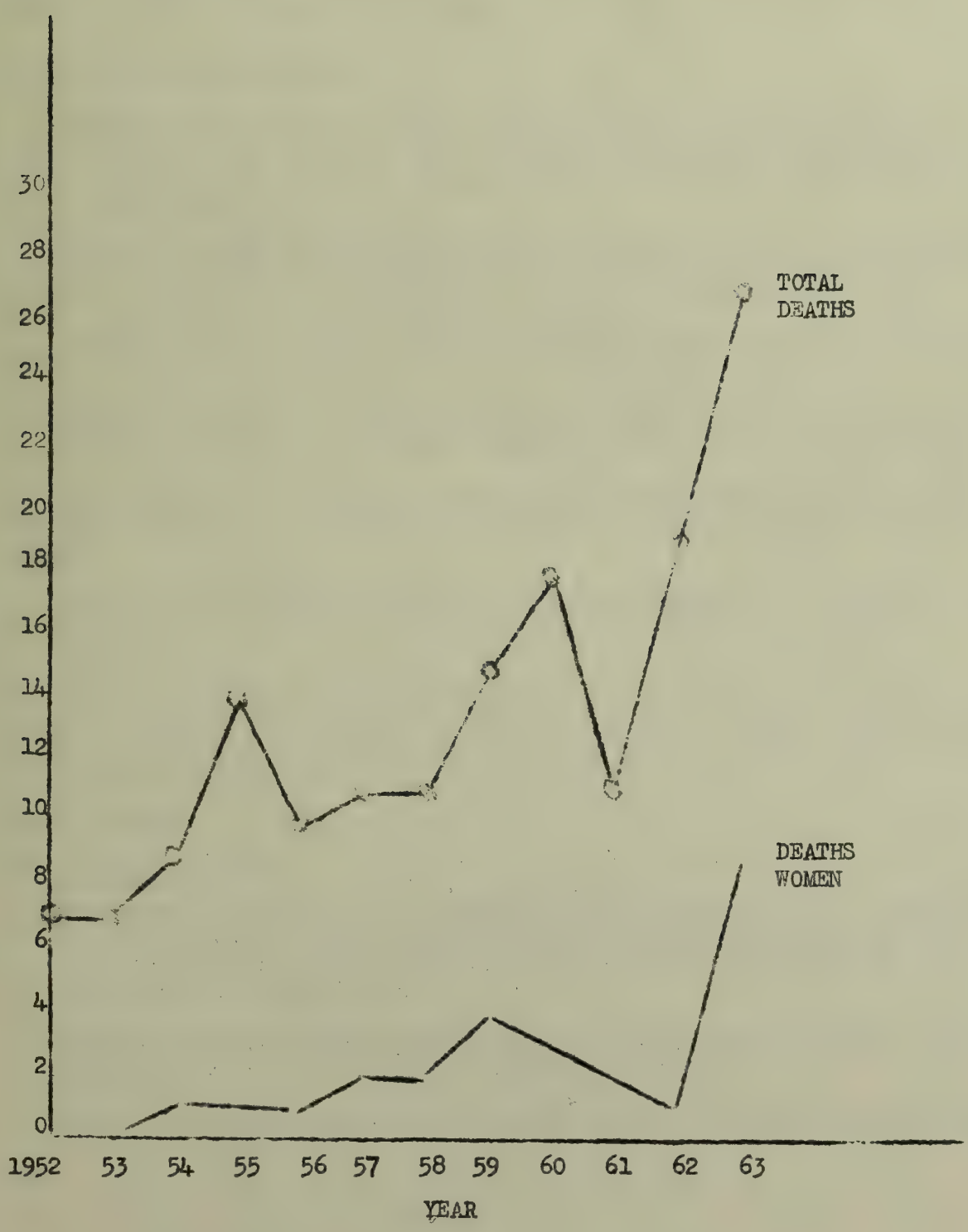
County Welfare Service.

Whilst not directly the concern of the Health Committee the work has many points of contact and close liaison is kept with the Area Welfare Officer. It is pleasing to record that a start has been made in the provision of a new County Home for aged persons at Haxby and further similar homes are projected for Thirsk and Easingwold. When completed they will enable our aged people to spend their later years in some comfort and not too far from their familiar surroundings and friends. This provision is augmented by the aged persons bungalows with warden service existing at Thirsk and will be further increased when the similar scheme, started in 1963, by the Easingwold Rural District is completed.

Problem families are not numerous in this area, but the few that we must inevitably expect and have, account for an extraordinary amount of time spent by officials in every department of the local authorities. The results are often unrewarding and one can only hope in many cases that the succeeding generation will be an improvement on the present. On the other hand work in this field can at times produce the most unexpected good results.

Cancer of the lung - Bulmer Area.

There is an annual increase in deaths from cancer of the lung, the total for England and Wales being over 20,000 per year, many times higher than the total for road deaths. This same trend is demonstrated clearly when deaths from this disease for the whole Bulmer Area are drawn on the following graph. Whilst male deaths are in the majority the same trend can be seen in the case of females. The overwhelming evidence is that cigarette smoking is the most important cause of this change in disease pattern, with a minor role played by air pollution. Improved knowledge of medical science, its proper application together with improvement in social factors has contributed to the favourable trends in disease and mortality which is always so pleasing to outline in my annual reports. Cancer of the lung is a serious reversal of this pattern, but the remedy lies with the individual.



EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector

& Surveyor - for the Year, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Easingwold Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1963.

With the exception of the Parish of Brandsby-cum-Stearsby most of which is served by an old privately owned piped supply and some outlying houses and farms having private supplies, the District has been well supplied with water from Public Mains.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Further progress has been made towards the provision of modern sewers and sewage disposal works in those villages where sewers are urgently needed and where the copious water supply cannot be used to best advantage because of the lack of sewerage.

Newton-upon-Ouse Sewerage Scheme has been completed during 1963, and the pumping stations have been operational since the beginning of the year.

Yearsley Scheme completed in 1963 has been operating satisfactorily after a few early 'teething troubles.'

Work on the Crayke Scheme at the end of 1963 was still in hand and completion was expected in the Spring of 1964.

The tender was let for the Huby-Sutton Sewerage Scheme and the scheduled starting time was April, 1964. This extensive scheme will take some time to complete.

The Council's Consulting Engineer has been instructed to prepare a scheme for Stillington, and this should be presented to the Council in 1964.

Raskelf village should be considered after Stillington scheme has been put in hand as facilities for sewerage are very poor. The Engineer is also preparing a scheme for the extension of Crankley Disposal Works together with the sewering of the Alne and Raskelf Road areas of Easingwold.

Water Supplies.

(a) Public Supply.

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. Normally water supplied through public mains is chlorinated and six samples of water from the public mains which proved unsatisfactory were due to one of the chlorinators breaking down.

Several premises in Newburgh-Oulston area, previously served by private supplies, have been connected to the Public Mains.

The total consumption of water for the District was 175,695,375 gallons.

(b) Private Supplies.

(i) Brandsby Supply.

This supply gave better results this year. Only two isolated samples out of 23 were reported as unsatisfactory.

(ii) Newburgh Supply.

All but one of the samples taken from this supply have been satisfactory.

(iii) Individual Supplies.

The majority of samples taken have been from the Spring in Spring Street, Easingwold and from Coxwold and isolated farms especially in the parish of Yearsley. Samples were also taken from a private supply at Low Lion Lodge, Yearsley, which supplies several premises in the Helmsley Rural District Council's area: these were satisfactory.

(c) Summary of Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

Sources.	Nature of Samples.			
	Chlorinated.		Raw.	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
1. Ryedale Joint Water Board.	53	6	35	38
2. Private Supplies:				
(a) Brandsby.			21	2
(b) Newburgh.			6	1
(c) Individual.			7	4
Total:	53	6	69	45

No samples have been submitted for chemical analysis.

Dwellinghouses and population supplied from public mains.

Parish.	Total for District. Dwelling Houses	Population (mid.1963)	Total served from public mains direct to house. Dwelling.	Population.
Aldwark.	53	185	53	185
Alne.	156	408	156	408
Angram Grange.	5	20	5	20
Beningbrough.	22	72	22	72
Brafferton.	69	252	67	252
Brandsby-cum-Stearsby.	91	248	43	118
Carlton Husthwaite.	44	131	44	131
Coxwold.	64	209	64	209
Crayke.	121	374	121	374
Dalby-cum-Skewsby.	30	90	28	87
Easingwold.	810	2640	810	2640
Farlington.	32	123	32	123
Flawith.	19	72	19	72
Helperby.	170	410	169	410
Huby.	191	569	191	569
Husthwaite.	135	341	133	339
Linton-upon-Ouse.	223	1353	58	203
Marton-cum-Moxby.	19	87	19	87
Myton-upon-Swale.	46	133	46	133
Newburgh.	29	111	14	49
Newton-upon-Ouse.	122	390	122	390
Oulston.	39	136	34	120
Overton.	15	50	15	50
Raskelf.	112	392	112	392
Shipton.	170	445	170	445
Stillington.	174	564	174	564
Sutton-on-Forest.	169	675	168	672
Tholthorpe.	50	154	50	154
Thormanby.	26	99	24	97
Thornton-on-the-Hill.	12	49	11	47
Tollerton.	166	503	166	503
Whenby.	23	73	19	60
Wildon Grange.	5	17	5	17
Yearsley.	31	115	22	81
Youlton.	13	40	13	40
Totals:	3456	11530	3199	10113

The R. A. F. Establishment at Linton on Ouse has its own supply.

There are five houses in the District supplied from public mains by stand pipes:-

Parish of Whenby 4 houses, 13 persons.

Parish of Oulston, 1 house, 2 persons.

HOUSING.

(a) New Houses.

The total number of new houses erected during the year was 31.

Parish.	Local Authority.	Private.
Coxwold	1	-
Brandsby	-	1
Dalby	-	1
Easingwold	-	12
Helperby	-	1
Huby	-	3
Oulston	-	1
Stillington	8	2
Sutton-on-Forest	-	1
Total:	9	22

14 houses have been discontinued as dwellings as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

One house formerly closed was made fit and re-occupied during the year.

At the end of the year there were 272 applicants for Council Houses.

(b) Building Regulations.

The number of private enterprise houses erected was considerably more than in 1962. The rate of new building is increasing and the numbers of local authority and private enterprise houses are expected to rise sharply in 1964. New sewerage schemes tend to open further land for development and this trend may be expected to continue.

58 plans for new dwellings have been approved during 1963. 337 applications under the Regulations have been dealt with during the year.

Parish.	Grant.				Breakdown of Standard Grants.				
	Discretionary.		Standard.						
	owner occup.	owner	owner occup.	owner	bath.	wash basin.	hot water.	W.C.	food store.
Aldwark	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	3	-
Alne	1	1	2	-	2	2	2	2	1
Beningbrough	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandsby	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Husthwaite	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Coxwold	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
Dalby	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Easingwold	1	-	3	6	7	8	6	6	1
Farlington	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Flawith	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Helperby	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	2
Huby	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Husthwaite	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Myton-on-Swale	1	-	1	2	3	3	3	3	-
Newton-upon-Ouse	3	-	7	1	7	8	8	8	2
Oulston	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Raskelf	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	2
Shipton	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Stillington	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutton	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Tholthorpe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tollerton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whenby	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearsley	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Total:	12	12	23	18	32	38	31	39	9

Grants approved totalled £12,499.10. 0. and £7,278. 0. 0. was paid out for works completed in 1963.

Public Cleansing.

The number of premises from which refuse is collected increases year by year and the sheer bulk of refuse also increases, adding to our problems in this service. The increasing use of tins, bottles and plastic containers for foodstuffs adds to the amount of nun-putrescible refuse and therefore to the final bulk of the tipped material.

Collections are carried out at 7 to 10 day intervals throughout the whole district, hospitals, schools and Linton R.A.F. Station being given a weekly service. The more open weather at the close of the year helped in keeping the service at reasonable intervals, and for some periods almost weekly collection was achieved. Bad weather, sickness and holidays, in addition to breakdowns of vehicles can so soon spoil the record however.

Any further reduction in the interval between collections can only be achieved by additional staff and vehicles.

The lack of suitably sited tips is a handicap owing to the distances which must be traversed to dispose of the refuse. Two tips are in regular use: Crankley tip has been partly covered with soil to reclaim the land, which is now in agricultural use. One farm pond has been filled in at the request of the occupier and this absorbed refuse for several weeks.

The new depot for vehicles and stores was completed during the year. All our vehicles are at last under one roof and protected from the weather. This should increase efficiency and enable the staff to keep the vehicles in better condition.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Newton-upon-Ouse.

This scheme has been completed and house connections made. After a few teething troubles with the pumping gear, the apparatus has given good service. The works at Linton-on-Ouse have had various repairs carried out and are now coping quite well with the additional flow and the effluent has been good over long periods.

Yearsley Scheme.

The works at Yearsley were completed during the year and most of the house connections to the sewers made. Apart from some initial trouble with the distributor the works have been functioning in a proper manner.

Easingwold.

Easingwold Sewage Disposal Works, constructed in 1939, are having to cope with a much increased flow of sewage due to new house building, the new large school and enlargement of the Mental Institution at Claypenny. In addition many earth closets have been converted to water closets in older properties. Overloading occurs whenever there is very heavy rainfall.

The Council considered the question of enlarging the works particularly with reference to draining the Alne and Raskelf Road areas and the proposed new Council and private houses. As a result the Council's Consulting Engineer was instructed to prepare a scheme for sewering the Alne and Raskelf Roads and enlargement of the Crankley Disposal Works to cope with the increased flow envisaged in view of proposed development.

Disposal.

The tanker vehicle, which is used for transporting sludge from sewage tanks, sewage disposal works and septic tanks, has given excellent service. It has proved to be one of our most useful pieces of equipment. The sludge is spread on arable land as a fertilizer. There is so much work for it to do however, that it has not proved possible to clean out all private septic tanks in 12 months.

MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat and food inspection in the District is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. The new Meat Inspection Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. The inspection of meat is now a statutory duty and Sunday working has become necessary.

There were four private slaughterhouses licensed and in use in the District, these being used by six butchers. The slaughterhouse at Huby was discontinued owing to the impossibility of making the buildings comply with the Regulations governing such premises.

The appended table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected during the year; 786 visits being made by the Inspectors for this purpose.

Cysticercus bovis was found on 12 occasions, 3 carcases being sent for refrigeration for the statutory three weeks. The remainder were isolated degenerate cysts, organs only being condemned.

During the year 2 tons 5 cwts. 4 st. 3 lbs. of meat and offals were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned and sent for processing. A large proportion of the meat and offals condemned was derived from 191 animals slaughtered in emergency.

In many true emergency slaughter cases total condemnation of the carcases is brought about by the animal being presented for slaughter far too late. This "wait and see" attitude by farmers and stockmen is uneconomical and in some cases may be the cause of unnecessary suffering to the animals concerned.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

The 1st January, 1963 was the "Appointed Day" under the Act and four private slaughterhouses had been brought up to the required standard by that date.

The slaughterhouses, as listed below, were duly licensed for a period of one year:

No.	Situation.	Owner.
1.	Premises in Chapel Street, Easingwold.	Mr. W. P. Brown.
2.	Premises at "Cote House," Husthwaite.	Mr. J. J. Thornton.
3.	Premises at "South View," Newton-on-Ouse.	Mr. F. R. Shepherd.
4.	Premises at "Richmond House," Tholthorpe.	Mr. F. G. Hartley.

41 Informal Notices were served regarding slaughterhouses and slaughtermen. All were complied with during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 25 persons in the District licensed to slaughter animals. One new licence was issued during the year.

1963.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Animal.	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	882	-	60	1992	1028	-
Number Inspected	882	-	60	1992	1028	-
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned.	1	-	11	20	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	81	-	4	44	75	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than T.B. or Cystercerci.	9.3%	-	25.0%	3.2%	7.6%	-
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole Carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	·11%	-	-	-	2.0%	-
Cysticercosis.						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	12	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 1963.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 ETC.

1. There are 123 food premises in the District, comprising 10 butchers shops, 49 confectioners, grocers and greengrocers, 11 catering premises, 45 licensed premises, 3 licensed sports clubs and 6 fried fish shops. All the premises have mains water available.

2. Six butchers premises are registered for sausage making etc. eight dairies are registered for the sale of bottled milk, all of which is designated.

3. 39 visits of inspection were made to ice cream premises, 21 to dairies and 123 to other food preparing premises during the year. Improvements were carried out at some licensed houses during the year as a result of informal action, but there are still many premises requiring improvement.

4. No education courses in hygienic practices were run, there being insufficient staff to do so. This education must be limited to personal instruction during routine visits, and special attention was given in respect of premises retailing pre-packed frozen goods.

5. All condemned meat and offals are disposed of by digestion in a modern privately owned plant situated in an adjoining district. Other foods of which normally only small quantities are condemned are disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.

6. There have been no special inspections of large consignments of food during the year.

7. No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in this District; there are 43 premises retailing pre-packed ice-cream.

8. Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

It has been found to be virtually impossible to carry out a set programme of inspections with the staff available, but routine inspections have been made mainly in conjunction with other aspects of the department's work. All Informal Notices served have been complied with. The improvements to existing slaughterhouses last year have allowed a better standard of hygiene to be maintained in the Meat trade.

24 lbs. of various foods have been inspected at the request of canteen and shop managers. The food, upon inspection having been found unfit for human consumption, was condemned and disposed of by burying in the Council's tip.

89 visits were made to school canteens and other food preparing premises, and in general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

9. Milk.

There are no milk pasteurisation plants in the District, and no milk samples were taken during the year. 18 visits were made to retailers premises.

10. Bakehouses.

18 visits were paid to 6 bakehouses in the District, and they have been found to be satisfactory. There are no underground bakehouses.

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Destruction of rats and mice at private houses is carried out on request free of charge. Business premises and farms etc. are cleared on a contract basis. At the close of the year many complaints of rats resorting to buildings were received, the rats seeking food which before harvest they found in the fields.

The system of Annual Contracts for business and farm premises has now been in operation for over two years and has apparently given satisfaction, as most of the contracts have been renewed. It is a reasonable service with the added virtue of being simple to operate, without requiring a lot of clerical work. 142 annual contracts were in hand at the year end.

Sewer infestations generally were found to be light and refuse tips, regularly attended to, did not become seriously infested.

317 premises were treated for infestations of rats or mice, over 3,736 visits being made by the Council's Officers and Rodent Operator for this purpose.

INSECT PESTS.

A few premises were treated after complaints of infestations by cockroaches. Several wasps nests were eradicated during the summer period.

Infestations by ants were reported at several premises, the insects finding their way into larders etc. Some were found difficult to eradicate, the insects even being active in winter.

One house occupied by an elderly infirm person, was treated for fleas.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There were 27 residential and 25 holiday type caravans stationed in the District during 1963.

There were 14 sites licensed for stationing 25 caravans of residential type and two sites licensed for 27 holiday type caravans.

Trouble has been experienced with stationing of caravans, occupied by itinerant people (with sometimes mysterious means of livelihood) on land which was not licensed for this purpose and had no facilities for such use. Occupiers of land have found six to nine vans on land which they had allowed one van to use and have had difficulty in getting rid of the interlopers.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1963 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT

OF EASINGWOLD IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (N.R.)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	34	19	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	39	31	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found. Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) (a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	1	-	-	-	-

There are no Out-workers registered in the District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

(a) 2,326 inspections were made by the Council's Inspectors in carrying out their duties under the following headings:- Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, Food and Drugs Act, Building Byelaws, Petroleum Regulations, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, Refuse Collection and Disposal and Sewage Disposal.

(b) The number of Notices served.

(1)	Statutory	2
(2)	Informal	52

(c) The Result of the Notices served.

(1)	Statutory complied with	3
(2)	Informal complied with	49

(d) Housing Acts.

Total number of houses represented as unfit	5
Demolition Orders made	nil
Closing Orders made	3
Undertakings accepted	1

(e) New Building.

New houses drained to sewers	22
New houses drained to septic tanks	9

(f) Conversions and improvements to existing premises.

Earth Closets and privies replaced with W.C's	19
W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to sewers	17
W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to septic tanks	11
Additional W.C's provided to existing premises	7
Existing houses re-drained	6

In conclusion I must express my thanks to the Officers of the Council and in particular to the staff of my Department for their assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Senior Public Health Inspector
& Surveyor.

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